

Army Declass/Release Instructions on File
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NOTES FOR THE SEVENTH MEETING OF TASK TEAM IV - INSTALLATIONS

1. As is customary, our first order of business is to consider the minutes of our meeting of 1 February 1965, prepared by our able secretary, Mr. [REDACTED]

2. At the last meeting, I volunteered to contribute a paper for today's meeting discussing a category code for examination and possible adoption by our team. The paper is now submitted and is open for consideration.

3. At the last meeting, Lt Col Mangold kindly agreed to give us a brief paper on the difficulties of AMS in using a 2-letter code for both maps and map-related documents, the need for a current exception, plus the endorsement in principle for a standard procedure in the Community.

Let us now consider Lt Col Mangold's paper.

4. Mr. [REDACTED] at our last meeting, consented to produce a brief paper examining the "and/or" aspects of UTM and grid coordinates and it is appropriate at this time to review Mr. [REDACTED] contribution.

5. Mr. [REDACTED] volunteered to contribute a paper for today's meeting considering the naming and transliteration aspects of installation identification, informing the committee of the status of current NSA/CIA/DIA conversations in this important field of installations identification. Let us now review [REDACTED] paper.

25X1A 6. Although Mr. [REDACTED] was unable to attend our last meeting, a message from him informed the committee that his "both-sides" paper on methods of identifying missile installations was being coordinated within NPIC and that both he and the paper would be ready for today's meeting. Within DIA, the DIA position has now become official, and DIA negotiations with GMAIC and NPIC are now afoot. Let us examine Mr. [REDACTED] paper on the subject and hopefully, resolve the issue this morning.

25X1A 7. Our good Secretary has obtained CODIB guidance on the procedural point involved as to whether or not our Committee could shred out our Team's conclusions on the matter of the naming of missile sites, through CODIB to USIB, previous to the completion of our interim report on the activities of our Team as a whole. As I understand it, CODIB is not prepared to request that the matter not be surfaced as a separate issue but would prefer very much that the matter be resolved on a bilateral basis without reference to USIB. DIA shares the feelings of CODIB on this matter, and although fully prepared to submit the matter to USIB for resolution, if necessary, as a DIA action, hopes that such a course of action becomes unnecessary either as a Team action or a DIA action.

25X1A [REDACTED]

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Tab _____ to Report of CODIB Task Team IV -

SUBJECT: ~~DOD~~ Two-Letter Country Code and its Application to
Army Map Service

1. Reference: a. Letter, w/inclosures, Headquarters, DA, file, AGAM-P (M) (1 Jul 64) OCS/AIDS-M, subject: Standardization of Country Codes (Reports Control Symbol CSOCS - (OT) - 65), dated 7 July 1964.

b. DF, Comment No. 1., Headquarters, DA, file ACSI-DSRSID, to Office Chief of Staff, ATTN: AIDS-M, subject: Standardization of Country Codes, dated 13 August 1964, and Comment No. 2., file OCS/AIDS-M to ACSI, subject same as above, dated 6 November 1964.

2. The document referenced in 1a above levied the requirement that the Country Codes listed therein would be implemented by all DOD elements by 1 July 1965 or indicate the impact this implementation would cause.

3. Comment No. 1. of the DF referenced in 1b above set forth the impact that implementation of changing to the DOD Country Code would have on Army Map Service. This comment consequently requested that Army Map Service not be required to implement the utilization of this new DOD Country Code, but be allowed to continue to use their present system. Detailed information on impact and costs will be found in paragraph 5 below.

30 days

4. Comment No. 2., of the DF referenced in 1b above stated that the Code system that AMS is presently using is an integral part of a code number used to identify maps. This map numbering system prevents usage of the DOD codes proposed for geographical identification. In view of the above and possible costs, AMS was granted exception and not required to implement the utilization of this new DOD Country Code.

5. As mentioned in paragraph 3 above, the following information is offered relative to the impact of converting to the Country Code in the field of Army Mapping Systems:

a. The Army Map Service (AMS) by the very nature of its mission and its products has an intense interest in systems and codes designed for reference to geographic areas. As a consequence, AMS developed and applied such codes many years ago. Because these codes have been in use for such a long period of time, and because they have become an integral part of the AMS operation, any change in the codes or any substitution of a new code would result in a significant impact on the AMS operation.

b. Geodesy

(1) The AMS geodetic holdings for which country and area numerical code designations have been devised and applied include the following items:

(a) 300,000 survey records and documents (which contain data and information for approximately 3,500,000 horizontal control stations and approximately 1,000,000 vertical control stations throughout the world).

(b) 80,000 geodetic catalog and reference cards.

(c) 1,000,000 geodetic control data cards.

(d) 7,700 microfilm rolls of film (safety copy at AMS depository for documents on control stations listed in b(1) (a) above.

(e) 125 Honeywell 800 magnetic tapes (containing the geodetic data listed in b(1) (c) above).

(2) Installation of the proposed Country Code in AMS geodetic holdings would require the full services of 21 employees for one year plus 125 Honeywell 800 machine hours at a cost of \$215,000. At the same time it would considerably limit the processing of new data being received.

(3) AMS uses a country numerical code designation system for cataloging, filing and processing of geodetic data which is at present also being used at other Department of Defense agencies, certain foreign government agencies, and theater commands.

c. Library

(1) The AMS Library holdings for which country and area alpha-numerical code designations have been devised and applied include the following items:

- (a) 2,000,000 library maps
- (b) 3,000,000 map catalog cards
- (c) 73,000 books and periodicals
- (d) 245,000 book and periodical catalog cards.
- (e) 100,000 sets of reproduction material
- (f) 100,000 reproduction material catalog cards.
- (g) 310,000 maps in AMDEP
- (h) 310,000 AMDEP catalog cards

(2) Installation of the country code in the AMS Map Library alone (Items c(1) (a) and c(1) (b) above) would require the full time services of 26 catalogers for a minimum of three and a half years, totaling 91 man-years at a cost of \$910,000.00. The number of man-years and the total cost of applying the code to the remainder of the collection has not been estimated nor has the cost of re-punching the cards, re-programming and rewiring the boards for the card

processing. The impact of the change on users of the Library cannot be ascertained.

d. Standard Series Numbers

(1) The present map series numbering system is an alpha-numerical code providing for the identification of world, continental and regional categories. There are presently some 50,000 individual items using AMS series numbers in the U.S. Army military map supply system. Extensive stocks of these items are held by AMS and other U.S. military units and by foreign organizations in support of national and international requirements.

(2) The series numbering system originated by AMS has been officially adopted by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and is being used by the member nations as well as by the many foreign mapping agencies associated with AMS in cooperative mapping programs. The coordination required to achieve acceptance of the system has been time-consuming and replacement by the country code would require reduplication. The effect on the foreign nations using the present system could be detrimental to U.S. interests.

e. The Country Code

(1) The Country Code does not provide for areas larger than countries. In the AMS Map Library alone there are approximately 165,000 maps presently cataloged in world, continental, and regional categories for which new area designations would have to be devised.

(2) The AMS requires greater specificity than country and the Country Code would have to be expanded to provide for the sub-regional delineations.

6. Due to the cost as stated in paragraph 5, it is not feasible for AMS to add the two-letter DOD Country Code as a suffix to the characters that are presently being utilized in their system. AMS is however satisfactorily servicing customers by utilizing a table of equivalents or cross index between the two codes. In the future, when AMS puts their holdings on magnetic tape, they can readily add the two additional digits to their present coding system as they transfer old info and process new info.